

Matthew Mappin House  
County Route U  
Goss vicinity  
Monroe County  
Missouri

HABS No. MO-1207

HABS  
Mo  
69-GOSS.V,  
2-

PHOTOGRAPHS

HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

## HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

HABS No. MO-1207

## MATTHEW MAPPIN HOUSE

HABS  
Mo69-GOSS.V,  
2-Location:

1.3 miles south of County Route U, about 3.2 miles south of U.S. Route 24, about 1.4 miles northwest of the confluence of the Middle and Elk Forks of the Salt River, about 2.8 miles southeast of Goss, Monroe County, Missouri.

USGS Paris East 7-1/2' Quadrangle, Universal Transverse Mercator Coordinates: 15.593420. 4370400.

Present Owner:

United States of America, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, St. Louis District (August 1978).

Present Use:

Vacant. Located in the Clarence Cannon Dam and Reservoir Project Area.

Significance:

The Matthew Mappin House began as a two-room log cabin. Within a decade, Mappin had half-a-dozen children, and he had achieved prominence in the local government of Monroe County. Around 1840, to accomodate the increase in his family and his status, he built a two-story house, with some Greek Revival stylistic references, at one end of the original cabin, which was left to be a rear service wing. The log section was torn down in the 1890s by a subsequent owner, who constructed in its place a larger one-story rear section. With its history of several remodelings, the Mappin House spans three periods of building technology and taste: the frontier log cabin, the heavy-timbered vernacular Greek Revival house, and the light-framed late Victorian extension.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

## A. Physical History:

1. Date of erection: The Mappin House, as it stands today, is the result of three distinct phases of construction. The original log cabin was erected soon after Mappin took possession of the land in 1828. The two-story addition was built about 1840. In 1894 the log cabin was razed and another section of the house was erected over its foundation.

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2. Architect/builder: Not known. It is assumed that Matthew Mappin built the original log cabin and the two-story addition himself.
3. Original and subsequent owners: The Mappin House is located in the west half of the northeast quarter of Section 9, Township 54 North, Range 9 West. The following references are from the deed books in the Office of the Recorder of Deeds, Monroe County Courthouse, Paris, Missouri:

- 1828 Plat Map, October 13, 1828. Recorded in the Plat Map Book. 160 acres to Matthew Mappin. (At this time the land was still in Ralls County. Monroe County was formed from Ralls County in 1831.)
- 1867 Warranty Deed, September 3, 1867. Recorded in Book V, page 500. Mary T. Mappin to John J. Crigler. 88 acres for \$300. (Matthew Mappin died in 1849, and his widow remarried in 1853, the same year that their third daughter, Evaline, was married to John J. Crigler. Less than a year before Mary T. Mappin, the sixth and youngest daughter, was married in 1868, she deeded the house and land to her brother-in-law. See Supplemental Material.)
- 1891 Warranty Deed, January 7, 1891. Recorded in Book 32, page 162. J.J. Crigler, et ux. to J.R. Murphy and T.J. Murphy. 88 acres for \$3000.
- 1892 Warranty Deed, March 31, 1892. Recorded in Book 38, page 492. J.R. and T.J. Murphy and Amanda Murphy (widow of J.R. Murphy) to T.J. Murphy. 146 acres for \$5468.
- 1894 Warranty Deed, January 10, 1894. Recorded in Book 38, page 456. T.J. Murphy to John E. Murphy. 146 acres for \$5200.
- 1921 Warranty Deed, October 24, 1921. Recorded in Book 83, page 333. John E. Murphy, et ux. to C. Gorda Scott, et ux. 146 acres for \$1800.
- 1973 Warranty Deed, October 1, 1973. Recorded in Book 165, page 124. Louise F. Hill, et al. to the United States of America. 154.5 acres for \$59,000.

4. Original construction: The original log house built by Matthew Mappin about 1828 is no longer extant, having been torn down in 1894 by John Murphy. However, enough evidence has been gathered through personal interviews (primarily with Mrs. Bridgeford, the daughter of John Murphy) and through archeological investigation, conducted by the University of Nebraska, to ascertain the configuration of the cabin.

It was a single-story log structure, approximately 34' (five-bay front) by 20', facing north. The house contained two probably equal sized rooms, the west room probably being the kitchen-dining room and the east room, the living room-bedroom. The north (front) elevation had a window-door-window configuration on the left half (east room) and a door-window configuration on the right half (west room). There was a large exterior stone fireplace chimney centered at the ridge on the west gable end, and probably a smaller exterior brick chimney on the east gable end. There was a doorway in the wall between the two rooms, and two on the south wall—one in the kitchen and one in the bedroom. One window was located in the south wall of the bedroom and possibly another in the west wall of the kitchen. The cabin had no porch. Considering the different types of chimneys and door and window patterns in the two rooms of the house, it is possible that one of these rooms was itself a slightly later addition.

A photograph taken about 1885-90 shows the cabin with painted weatherboard siding. Whether this was an original feature or a later addition is impossible to say. Enough examples of both cases can be found in the region to make speculation risky. The photograph also shows that the cabin roof had been resingled.

The house was located within a small yard enclosed on all four sides by a board or picket fence. To the northeast, within the enclosure, was the well, and to the south, also within the house yard, was a small garden. A wooden ash hopper, used in the making of lye soap, was located to the south of the house. There was a root cellar near the house at the southwest corner and possibly a privy away from the southwest corner of the house. A barn and chicken coop were located to the west, outside of the enclosure.

5. Alterations and additions: By the late 1830s or early 1840s the growing family needed additional room, and a six-bay, two-story, single-pile frame house was attached to the east. This must have been one of the finest buildings in the county at the time. Considering that Monroe County is among the eight counties which form the "Little Dixie" region (so called for its political and cultural ties to the South),\*

\*The region includes all of Ralls, Monroe, Randolph, Howard, Boone, Callaway, Audrain, and Pike Counties, as well as parts of contiguous counties (Marshall, page 243).

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it is not surprising that the Mappin House is still referred to by local residents as a "Southern mansion." The house has some Greek Revival elements, such as the portico and the interior moldings. It was built of heavy frame members with mortise-and-tenon construction. (Framing members were fitted together on the ground, marked with Roman numerals, then raised into place.) At the time this two-story section was constructed, the east gable-end brick chimney on the original cabin was removed, and a corbeled brick stove flue was installed at the center of the old cabin. The house at this stage was painted white with brown trim on the exterior.

When John Murphy purchased the property in 1894, he too felt the need for more space. First he tore down the log cabin and built a one-story, four-room frame addition in its place, behind the two-story section. Pete Allen, living with the Murphy family, helped John Murphy build the addition. At the same time, Murphy replaced the original windows on the first floor of the front section, removing the nine-over-six windows with Greek Revival interior casings and installing taller one-over-one windows that had late Victorian trim on the interior and plain casings on the exterior. The sash on the second-story windows was also replaced with one-over-one sash, but the original frames were left. The east room in the rear addition was used as a living room and was reached from the front of the house by two new openings. A doorway for a hinged double door was cut on the west wall of the parlor, and the wall beside the stairway was cut open to provide a second approach to the stairs. To the right (south) of the new living room was a small bedroom with a window facing an open porch at the southwest side of the house. Behind the living room was a kitchen/dining room. The pitch of the roof on the addition made it necessary to close up one of the windows in the south upstairs bedroom of the front section of the house.

Sometime before 1904, perhaps at the time of the Murphy addition, the two brick exterior end chimneys were removed from the front section and replaced by brick interior end stove flues. The ghosts of the chimneys can be seen in the pattern of the weatherboards on the end walls and in the newer floor boards in each of the four rooms where the hearths once were. One original mantel remains in the first-floor south room of the front section. The lower posts on

the front porches were replaced with somewhat larger ones, perhaps at the time that the original wood floor of the porch was replaced with a concrete slab.

In 1916 the Murphys made a number of alterations. The porch on the southwest side was enclosed, making a new kitchen. Wallpaper was applied throughout the house over the plaster. It was about this time that the cellar to the southwest of the house was covered with a concrete slab and a board-and-batten shed was built upon it, adjoining the later kitchen.

The Scott family acquired the property in 1921, and three years later they enclosed the north porch with a wainscot of tongue-and-groove boards with screening above.

Other minor changes include: the laying of small concrete slabs in the corners where the shed adjoins the kitchen; the construction of pine closets in the second floor bedrooms (Scott family alteration); the covering of the wood shingles on the front section with asphalt shingles; the construction of concrete block flues in the rear section; and the cutting of an access door into the attic space over the rear addition, through the rear wall of the south second-floor bedroom.

B. Historical Events and Persons Associated with the House:

In 1823 Matthew Mappin came from Bath County, Kentucky, to Missouri--the state to which so many Kentuckians came both before and after it joined the Union in 1821. Matthew, then single, and his brother James and his new bride, apparently first settled in the east part of Ralls County, buying land in the town of New London. Matthew married in 1826, and by 1828 he and his wife Eliza had taken possession of one hundred sixty acres in the western part of Ralls County.

The tools listed in Mappin's estate inventory at his death (see Supplemental Material) indicate that he kept cattle, sheep, hogs, horses and geese, and raised corn, wheat and hay.

Mappin was concerned that his seven children should acquire some education, because an 1849 bill of sale from Fox's Store in Paris, Missouri, included two third degree readers, a slate and arithmetic book and two geography books.

By the time Monroe County was organized out of Ralls County in 1831, Matthew Mappin had become prominent enough to be included among the first appointed county officials, serving as road overseer for District Three in Jackson Township. He was, however, later indicted on charges of irregularities which had occurred while he held that post. His brother James was one of the first judges in the township.

John E. Murphy, who later purchased the property, was one of the Murphy family which lent its name to the area, with the earlier Smith Settlement becoming known as the Murphy Area (Mrs. Bridgeford, Mrs. Henderson). It is told that the name J.E. Murphy and the date, 1903, which are painted in the pediment of the front portico of the house, were to commemorate the erection of the "Murphy Bridge" over the Salt River near the house. Local legend says that John Murphy and three brothers went down to the railroad station at Goss and "took" an iron truss bridge which had been intended for another site (Mrs. Bridgeford). It is similar to the bridge which crosses the Poage Branch near the Samuel H. Smith House.

C. Sources of Information:

1. Old views: Mrs. Tom White of Paris, Missouri, has a photograph taken circa 1885-90 which shows the Mappin House from the northeast.

2. Bibliography:

- a. Primary Sources:

Bridgeford, Mrs. and Mrs. Tom Callis, Paris, Missouri.  
Personal interview, July 7, 1978. Mrs. Bridgeford is the daughter of John E. Murphy, and Mrs. Callis is the granddaughter of Murphy. Mrs. Bridgeford provided information on the physical history of the house.

Henning, Dale R. "Cannon Reservoir: Mitigation of Historic Resources, Comments on the Feasibility." Historic Resources Survey, University of Nebraska, Cannon Reservoir Human Ecology Project, 1977.

Henning, Eugene A., Lakeland, Florida. Letter to Karen (Platz) Hunt, June 14, 1977, containing a genealogy of the Mappin family (See Supplemental Material). February 20, 1978.

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Hunt, Karen (Platz) and O'Brien, Michael J. "National Register Nomination Form: Matthew Mappin House and Farmstead." Copy in Washington, D.C., Office of the National Register has 3 exterior and 5 interior photographs, taken in November 1976, and a copy of the photo taken circa 1885-90. Nomination prepared in conjunction with the Historic Resources Survey, University of Nebraska, Cannon Reservoir Human Ecology Project, 1977. February 20, 1978.

Mappin Estate Inventory Records. Monroe County Probate Court, Monroe County Courthouse, Paris, Missouri.

"Missouri Census Records for Monroe County, 1840."  
Missouri State Historical Society, Columbia, Missouri.

Saunders, Jacqueline E. and Roger D. Mason, Perry, Missouri. Telephone interview, August 27, 1979. Saunders is the Field Director for Historic Archeology, and Mason is the Archivist, for the University of Nebraska's Cannon Reservoir Human Ecology Project.

Scott, Mrs. C. Gorda, Paris, Missouri. Indirect personal interview (Mrs. Tom White, intermediary), July 1978. Mrs. Scott was the next-to-last owner of the property before it was purchased by Corps of Engineers and provided dates on later alterations.

"U.S. Census Records, 1850." Missouri State Historical Society, Columbia, Missouri.

b. Secondary Sources:

Anonymous. History of Monroe and Shelby Counties, Missouri. (St. Louis: National Historical Co., 1884).

Marshall, Howard Wight. "The Concept of Folk Region in Missouri: The Case of Little Dixie," Ph.D. Dissertaion, Indiana University, 1976.

D. Supplemental Material:

1. Inventory of Estate of Matthew Mappin (1849):

1 stretcher	1 half bushel measure
1 grubbing hoe	1 box & sundries
1 stove hammer	1 wagon

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1	spade	1	cow
1	hand saw	3	yearling calves
1	one inch auger	1	yoke of oxen
1	half inch auger	1	bay filly
19	pounds of nails	1	sorrel mare
1	reap hook	1	brown horse
1	square, hinges & chisel	1	stock of hay
1	razor strap	5	barrels of corn
	tar buckets	5	barrels of corn
1	sheep shears	5	barrels of corn
1	hone	5	barrels of corn
1	sythe blade	1	lot of tobacco
1	mowing blade	1	harrow
1	froe	1	lot of plank
1	single tree	1	dry hyde
1	steeple & ring for ox yoke	1	trough & kettle
1	ox yoke ring & steeple	10	head of sheep
1	jug	9	head of sheep
	stretcher chains & hook	37	geese
1	blind bridle	1	bed & bedding
1	hammer, gear & collar	1	small table
1	Carey plow	1	large gun
1	rifle gun, pouch & horn	1	bee hive
1	grind stone	1	black mare
1	ox sled	1	bell cow & bell
	log chains	1	bundle & white cow
1	diamond plow & stock	1	red cow
1	Carey plow	1	axe
1	bearshear plow	1	draw knife
1	bare share plow	11	chains
1	lot of old harness	1	tong & shovels
1	wheat fan	1	sugar chest
	window blinds & sash	1	press & book case
1	large gun		end irons
1	large gun	1	dining table
1	large gun	1	clock
10	first choice hogs		
10	fifth choice hogs		
10	second choice hogs		
10	third choice hogs		
10	sixth choice hogs		
6	hogs eighth lot		

2. Family of Matthew Mappin:

Matthew Mappin:

Born December 3, 1795, in Clark, Montgomery, or Bath County, Kentucky, son of James and Jane (Bracken) Mappin.  
Married October 26, 1826 to Eliza McGee (born January 21, 1810 in Kentucky; died November 23, 1874 in Missouri).  
Died January 8, 1849, in Monroe County, Missouri.

Children:

Mary Jane Mappin:

Born July 21, 1827.  
Married December 17, 1846, to Thomas Smithey (1826-1901).  
Died October 13, 1908.

Catherine A. "Kit" Mappin:

Born February 21, 1829.  
Married December 1, 1852, to George T. Smithey (1827-1862).  
Re-married [no date], to Sam Bealmear.  
Died January 25, 1901.

Evaline A.E. Mappin:

Born July 31, 1832.  
Married February 10, 1853, to John J. Crigler (1830-1915).  
Died October 17, 1905.

Eliza Anne Mappin:

Born September 14, 1834.  
Married December 15, 1853, to Ruben Thomas (1828-1862).  
Re-married February 6, 1866, to Louis Murphy ( -1869).  
Re-married [no date], to James Roney (1834-1882).  
Re-married [no date], to James Holbrook.  
Died December 29, 1893.

James B. Mappin:

Born September 28, 1836.  
Died May 28, 1842.

John H. Mappin:

Born July 28, 1838  
Died June 15, 1861.

Susan M. Mappin:

Born January 31, 1841.  
Married December 31, 1857, to James M. Bright (1837-1921).  
Died August 2, 1914.

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Infant son:  
Born and died 1844.

Mary Thomas "Tommy" Mappin:  
Born July 24, 1846.  
Married February 20, 1868, to Fielding Vaughn.  
Died March 6, 1879.

Information based on a letter from Eugene A. Henning to Karen (Platz) Hunt, June 14, 1977. Henning's genealogy was, in turn, based on interviews with Mary Bright Jordan, daughter of Susan (Mappin) Bright and granddaughter of Matthew Mappin, as well as on examination of tombstones at Pleasant Hill Cemetery, Monroe County, Missouri.

Prepared by Travis C. McDonald  
Architectural Historian  
Historic American Buildings  
Survey  
July 1978

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement:

1. Architectural character: The Matthew Mappin House is a two-story structure with heavy-timber framing, with an added single-story, light-framed rear wing.
2. Condition of fabric: Fair/poor. The settling of the foundation at the northeast corner and the gradual collapse of the north wall of the front section (a process which had begun before the turn of the century) have accelerated the deterioration of the house.

B. Description of Exterior:

1. Overall dimensions: Front section: 32'11" (six-bay front)  
by 18'4".  
Rear wing: 31'11" by 32'1".  
Attached shed: 20'5" by 11'2".
2. Foundations:

Front section: Dressed limestone blocks set in continuous perimeter walls with intermediate limestone piers running east-west beneath the center wall.

Rear wing: Limestone perimeter walls with small stone piers beneath the interior walls and at the mid-spans of the floor joists.

3. Walls: Horizontal weatherboards (4-1/2" exposure) cover most of the exterior of the front and rear sections. Wider, beaded flushboards cover the walls within the area defined by the front portico. Catted clay nogging (laid in place from the inside, after the weatherboards were nailed onto the frame) fills the interstices between the framing members of the exterior walls, and beaded walnut cornerboards frame the wall edges. Siding on the attached shed over the cellar consists of unpainted boards and battens. All siding was once painted white.

4. Structural system:

Front section: Heavy timber framing, using a combination of hewn and milled members, with lighter studs between. The walls rest upon white oak sills, hewn to a 7"-square section. Into the sills are mortised the first floor joists, oak logs which span the depth of the building without intermediate support. The top half of each 10"-diameter log has been hewn into a trapezoidal section, the bottom half left rounded and scraped of its bark. Random auger holes on the joists are from pegs used in the process of laying the floorboards. At the building corners are massive white oak corner posts, braced in both directions by milled oak knee braces. Lighter milled oak studs spaced at 24" on center line the walls. To these are nailed narrower wood strips which hold the nogging in place. The second-floor ceiling joists are 8"-diameter logs (24" on center), hewn on the bottom edge with the bark remaining on the sides and top. Both the rafters and second-floor joists are made of milled oak lumber, the rafters being 2 x 4s, 24" on center, and the joists, 3" x 8-1/2" timbers, 24" on center.

Rear wing: Light wood framing using milled oak lumber.

5. Porches: A large two-story portico is centered on the east (front) elevation of the house, indicating a Greek Revival influence. It has a steep pedimented gable roof, the cornice of which is on the same level as the cornice of the main roof of the house. Two plain boxed pillars support the porch at the front edge, on both stories. Against the face of the house on both stories are two thin pilasters with molded

capitals. There is a plain wood railing on the second story of the porch. All of the component parts of the portico including the flushboards in the pediment, are of walnut. A one-story porch extends along the north wall of the rear section. It has two turned columns with scroll-sawn brackets and has been partially enclosed with a low, beaded-board wainscot wall with screening above. Another porch, now totally enclosed to form a kitchen, was located in the southwest corner of the rear section.

6. Chimneys: The original brick, exterior end chimneys on the gable ends of the front section have been removed and replaced with interior end chimneys that are smaller in size. The original chimneys served fireplaces in each of the four rooms. The newer ones served stoves. Three chimneys are located in the rear wing, two of which are made of concrete flue blocks. The third, made of brick, has been cut off below the roof line, as have the chimneys in the front section.
7. Openings:
  - a. Doorways and doors: Four doors are located under the portico on the front facade--two on each level. They are framed by casings composed of ovolo and flat moldings. The lower level doors have four-light transoms overhead. All four openings have molded six-panel doors, made of walnut, with cast iron rimlocks. On the right-hand second-floor door the two upper panels have been replaced with panes of glass. Six-panel and four-panel doors set within plain frames open onto the porch of the rear section. The rear shed has a rough vertical plank door set within a plain frame.
  - b. Windows: Eight windows, four on each level, are positioned symmetrically on the front facade. The first-floor windows have plain-board casings with slip sills and molded dripcaps. The second-floor windows have frames similar to the doors on the front, with slip sills but without dripmolds. The window frames in the rear section have plain-board casings with slip sills and molded dripcaps. All windows on both levels are one-over-one, double hung, with the exception of the small, two-over-two window in the gable end of the rear section.

8. Roof:

- a. Shape, covering: The two-story front section has a moderately pitched gable roof. The one-story rear section has a broken-pitch gable roof, with lower pitched slopes over what used to be side porches. Earlier wood shingles on all surfaces have been covered with asphalt shingles.
- b. Cornice: Built-up wood moldings create boxed cornices on the horizontal eaves of the front section. The raking cornices consist of plain boards which barely project from the surface of the building. The cornices in the rear section have plain soffits and fascia boards and single bedmoldings of simple profile.

C. Description of Interior:

1. Floor plans: The Mappin House consists of a two-story front section with a single-story, full-width rear section. The front section--two stories high, two rooms wide and one room deep--is a vernacular type which has found widespread acceptance in the region.
  - a. Cellar: None under house itself. Root cellar under attached shed at southwest corner of house.
  - b. First floor: The two first-floor rooms in the front section are equal in size, measuring approximately 17' by 16'. Both originally had fireplaces on the end walls. The room to the left (south) was the parlor; the room to the right (north) was a bedroom. The stair to the second floor is located in the southwest corner of the bedroom. Centered on the rear elevation is a one-story addition, two rooms deep. Each room is approximately 15' square, the one immediately behind the main section of the house being the living room; the one at the rear being the kitchen/dining room (later, exclusively the dining room). Along both sides of the rear section were open porches, later enclosed or partially enclosed to create additional rooms.
  - c. Second floor: Two bedrooms of unequal size flank an off-center stair hall. The bedroom to the left (south) is the same size as the room below; the bedrooms to the right (north) is narrowed by the 5-1/2' width of the stair hall.

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2. Stairways: An L-shaped, quarter-turn stair with winders is located on the north side of the center dividing wall in the front section. The stair ascends west-to-east from the downstairs bedroom into a stair hall on the upper level. An additional entrance has been cut in the west wall of the bedroom, giving access to the stair from the rear wing. Its component parts are walnut, and there is a simple balustrade at the head of the stairway.
3. Flooring: Oak tongue-and-groove boards, blind-nailed, are used for the flooring.
4. Wall and ceiling finish: Almost all the walls throughout both sections of the house have lath-and-plaster covered with patterned wallpaper, the exception being the latest addition, the enclosed porch, in which painted plasterboard is used. The ceilings, like the walls, are plaster, covered with paper.
5. Doorways and doors: Interior doors in the front section are generally six-panel doors, fitted with either thumb lift latches or cast iron rimlocks with porcelian knobs. The door frames have the same Greek Revival moldings as the exterior doors. The closet beneath the stair has a door made of vertical beaded boards. Interior doorways in the rear section have molded casings with bull's-eye corner blocks. This same type of frame is used on the windows in the rear section and on the first-floor windows of the front section (which are replacements).
6. Decorative features and trim: Molded 5-3/4" baseboards with shoes line the walls of the first-floor rooms in the front section. The walls of the second-floor rooms are lined with shorter baseboards and a molded chairrail. Walls in the living room, kitchen/dining room and storage room have wainscots made of vertical beaded boards, capped by a chairrail. The doorways, doors, and trim in the front section are either deeply stained or hand-grained. In the rear wing they are painted.

One of the original four mantels remains in the front section, in the first-floor parlor. It is a hand-grained plain pilaster mantel with a broken front shelf and has applied elliptical fans in the frieze over the pilasters and in the center. In the first-floor bedroom, a mantel shelf with protruding center section has been built around the stove at the center of the end wall.

7. Mechanical systems: The house has been serviced by electricity, gas and plumbing. Lighting fixtures which remain are cast-iron gas jets.

D. Description of Site:

1. General setting and orientation: The Matthew Mappin House is located at the edge of a slight terrace which slopes down to the bottom land of the Middle Fork of the Salt River. The house faces east, at the end of a long lane within a group of large maple trees, and is surrounded by hay meadows.
2. Outbuildings: Two outbuildings remain--a frame barn and a privy, both to the west of the house. A well is located to the northwest of the house, a cistern to the north.

Prepared by Clayton B. Fraser  
Project Supervisor  
Historic American  
Buildings Survey  
September 1978

PART III. PROJECT INFORMATION

This project was undertaken by the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) in cooperation with the St. Louis District of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in compliance with Executive Order 11593, as a part of mitigation efforts connected with the construction of the Clarence Cannon Dam and Reservoir. HABS was engaged to document structures of cultural, historical, or architectural significance located within the Cannon Reservoir Project Area, in portions of Monroe and Ralls County, Missouri. The project was completed under the direction of John Poppeliers, Chief of HABS, and Kenneth L. Anderson, Principal Architect. Recording was carried out during the summer of 1978 by Clayton B. Fraser, Project Supervisor; William T. Morgan (University of South Florida) and Travis C. McDonald (University of Virginia), Architectural Historians; Barbara A. Hendricks (University of Texas), Project Foreman; and Student Architects Dwight H. Burns (Texas Tech University), W. Michael Coppa (University of Virginia), Stephen H. Lauf (Temple University), and Michael K. Murdock (University of Texas). The data was edited in August 1979 by J.A. Chewning, Architectural Historian in the HABS Washington office. Photographs were taken by David J. Kaminsky in August 1978 and by William C. Haines between February and May 1979.

ADDENDUM TO  
MATTHEW MAPPIN HOUSE  
County Route U  
Goss Vicinity  
Monroe County  
Missouri

HABS No. MO-1207

HABS  
MO,  
69-GOSS.V,  
2-

XEROGRAPHIC COPIES OF COLOR TRANSPARENCIES

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY  
National Park Service  
U.S. Department of the Interior  
Washington, D.C. 20013